RECONSTRUCTION.

Review of the Report of the Reconstruction Committee.

Startling Nature of the Facts

Postimony of Gens. Thomas, Sheridan, Sherman, Turner, Terry, and from all the Southern States.

The Spirit of Secession and Rebillion

from the President and Mr. Sewari.

Judge Underwood of Virginia, testifies as follows:

Q. Let me put a hypothetical case to you. Suppose that by means of a combination with the so-called Democratic party, situs Coppel-bead party, situs Conservative party, they should again obtain political power in Congress, and in the securitive department, political power in Congress, and in the securitive department, the suppose this to be the result of a combination between the elegiptic party and the North, what would be the effect of that ascendency upon the Robel States? What measures would they gesort tof A. They would actempt either to accomptish a repudiation of the National debt, or an acknowledgment of the Confederate debt, and compensation for their negroes. I think these would be their leading measures, their leading demands; and I thinkiff either the Robel debt could be placed upon an equality with the National debt, or both could be alite repudiated, they would be satisfied. But the leading spirit would claim compensation for their negroes, and would expect to get it by such a combination.

REPUDIATING THE DEBT.

Section of the process of the company to the company of the compan

force in my division for the following reasons: To give security to Northern capital and Union people, and to give an actual and moral support to the freedoman until he has time to work out his social status. I also believe its presence increasary to prevent currenting among the southern people the fracelyes.

Q. What is your opinion as to the necessity and expediency of the Freedoman's Bureaut A. The Freedome's Bureau gives that security to the freedoman which arises from having some one to look after and advocate his interests. A change might be made by appointing an inspecting general of freedomen, with the necessary number of assistant inspectors, under the charge of the lepartment commander, which would be much more economical, but it would be imporing duties on the unitary, which I do not recommend, as I think it should have as little as possible to do with civil effairs.

May-Gengral A. H. Terry, testifies as follows: Q. In case of the withdraw-alog military protection from Virgains——would be the condition of the ways. Doculate was himself of the withdraw-alog military protection from Virgains——would be the condition of the ways. Doculate was himself and of the blacks? A. I think they would a lamestable condition. Such is the prejudice entertained, especially against those who were faithful to their obligations to the Government during the war, that I do not think they would receive any adequate protection for their rights of person or property from the people or from the courts; and I think that they would be presecuted through the machinery of the courts as well as privately. Even now, when military have prevaien in the state, and when military authority is supreme, attempts are made in the courts to punish Unionists for acts done by them under received the constation of proceedings is soom two or six cases of this kind, in some of them the parties have been admitted to bad; in some of them of frequent occurrence. A. I have directed the cessation of proceedings is soom twe or almitted to bad; in some o

The Army Bill in Full.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribura. WASHINGTON, Monday, July 30, 1866. Senator Wilson's Senate Army bill as finally adopted by the Conference Committee and by both Houses

Senator Wilson's Senate Army bill as finally adopted by the Conference Committee and by both Houses passed, procides.

That the military peace establishment of the United States shell hereafter consist of regiments of crifflory, 10 regiments of cavalry, 50 regiments of infantry, professors and corps of cades of the United States Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the Army of the United States. These of regiments of artiflery provided for by this set shall, and 4th the fire regiments on artiflery provided for by this set shall, and 4th the fire regiments on wo organized, and the life regiments of artiflery shall have the sanger of Artiflery, pronow prescribed by law for the State Regiments of Artiflery, pronow prescribed by law for the State Regiments of Artiflery, and the state of the same set of the same set

emolyments of adjutants and quartermaster's of cavalry.

The Ordnance Department of the Army shall counsist of the same number of otheors and calls of some as is now authorized by law, and the officers shall be of the following grades, viz. one Brigadier-General, three Colonels, six Lient-Colonels, 19 Majors, 20 Captains, 19 First-Lieutenants, 10 Second-Lieutenants, and 13 Ordnance Storckeepers with the rank and particular, and 13 Ordnance Storckeepers with the rank and particular, and 13 Ordnance Storckeepers may compare the other of captains of cavalry—except at Springfield; he is the particular of the Ordnance Storckeepers may contain the colones of cavalry. The Secretary of war shall have power to detail of eavairy. The Secretary of war shall have power to detail of cavairy. The Secretary of war shall have power to detail of cavairy. The Secretary of war shall have power to detail of cavairy. The Secretary of war shall have power to detail of cavairy officers and not to exceed 100 control of shall be detailed to serve in signal corps until he shall have been examined and approved by a military board to be convened by the Secretary of War for that purpose; and officers while so detailed for exceed the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers and approved by a military board to be convened by the Secretary of War for that purpose; and officers while so detailed for receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers hall, when deemed necessary, be mounted "and softes provided by the Government.

No officer of the Parties Army below the rank of Colonel shall hereaffer examination as to his fitness for premopous and past record of services, before a board of three general officers of his corps or service, senior to him in rank; and should an officer fail at said examination, he shall be reasonaimed. Upon a second failure be shall be dropped from the rolls of the army. Provided, That if any officer be found unift for promotion on account of mortal departments and market by this act until he shall have passed the ex

in any of the producted and commissioned, but no other compensation.

All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed. One section shotlanes sutters after July 1, 1867. Another direct fiel Secretary of War to propose a code of regulations and report to Congress at next seation, and the present code to remain in force till then.

Officers of colored troops to be considered officers of rohnsteers, and officers of the results amy who have held veloniteer commissions or commanded volunteers, not to be so considered.

Pay of chaptage as remain same as now, and they are tellar of the control of

FORTHERS MONROR Saturday, July 28, 1866.
The steamship George Appoid touched here this afternoon to receive or board a number of solored people destined for Bosson, where situations have been Procured for destined for Boston, where situations away been Procured for them.

The United States ing Denainr, in the service of the United States Burial Corps, serviced here to-day, with the barre Delis Hrmes, from Weshington. The barre had on board a large number of coffins, and was sent to City Point. Over 20 cm coffins are now in Washington awaiting shipmant to the different consetzies designated for the burial of Union sediers. The old U.S. ship Pounsylvania is soon to be raised for the purpose of obtaining the immense quantity of copper, from the contains.

A meeting of the citizens of Elizabeth City and County was held in Hampton, at which resolutions were adopted approving and indorsing the call for the National Union Convention as Philadelphia on the 14th of August.

The following letter from Secretary McCulloch rescinds the regulations regarding Southern goods in contradistinction to those from the Norman Theastray Dipartment, July 27, 1868.

Sim: In compliance with your recommendation of the 24th inst., that the regulations of October 7, 1865, for the reneval under bond, without prepayment of taxable products under bond, without prepayment of taxable products under bond, without prepayment of taxable products or manufactures within the limit of the late insurrectogary districts, be rescinded. I hereby approve the recommendation, and they are resented accordingly.

H. McCullott, Secretary of the Treasity.

The Hen. E. A. Rolling Controller Internal Revenue.